NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY .- A WIPE FOR A DAT-WOOD'S MUSRUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth et.-

OLYMPIC THEATRB, Broadway .- VARIETY ENTER ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-GRAND CON-

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND CON-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ten Nigure

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL TERRACE GARDEN, 58th st. between 3d and Lexing-

MEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. New York, Monday, July 15, 1879.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

Advertisements.

American Internationals: First Congress of the International Workingmen's Association—Music and the Drama—Advertisements

Uncle Sam's Red Rebels: How Skulking. Oncie Sam's Red Rebels: How Skulking Savages Appreciate Governmental Caressing; The Feace Policy "Played Out;" Mr. Lo Impudent and Callous; General Sheridan's Proposed Remedy; Loud Cries for Vengeance—Funeral of a Murdered Policeman—The Political Crisis in Spain: The Downfall of Sernano and How It Was Brought About; A Dangerous Crisis Reached; Zorrilla Declines to be Premier; Hig Party Bring Him in Triumph to Madrid and He Yields and Forms a Government—A Homocopathic Monument: The New Medical College—The Alsations and Lorraines—Court Calendars.

Editorials: Leading Article, "Letters from the Herald Expedition to Africa—Its Scientific and Historic Interest"—Amusement Announcements.

and Historic Interest American and Historic Interest of the Hebald nouncements, vingstone: Stanley's Letters to the Hebald Describing the Finding of the Great Traveller; Livingstone's Own Account of His Explorations as Related to the Hebald Explorer; A Story More Romantic than Romance; Livingstone's Redit for Further Surveying by the American—Business Notices.

A Story More Romantic than Romance; Livingstone's Redt for Further Surveying by the American—Business Notices.

The Stokes Jury: Waiting for the Verdict in the Great Criminal Case; The Jury Agree to Disagree; Locked Up on Saturday and Sunday Nights; The Foreman Says, "We have Not Agreed and There is No Probability of Us Agreeing;" Judge Ingraham Sends Them Back To Be Locked Up Until This Morning, and Tells Them That He Cannot Discharge Them Yet; Intense Excitement in the City Among All Classes of People; How Do They Stand? A Rumor That There Are Four Jurors for Acquittal, Two for Murder in the First Degree and Six for Manslaughter in the Third Degree, Late Last Night—Crime in London: A Man Murders His Mistress, His Two Children, and Then Attempts Suicide—Cuba: The General Satisfaction at the Removal of Valmaseda; Marshal Concha Repudiated—The Uxbridge Bank: Special History of the Robbery of the Institution by an Organized and Drilled Gang of Burglars—Murderous Afray at Weehawken.

Advertisements.

Burglars—Murderous Afray at Weehawken. Advertisements.
Religious: Sunday Solemnities and the Solar Infuences; A Collapse of the Congregations; A General Desertion of the Churches; The Reverend Director of the Redemptorist Fathers on the Second and Third Commandments; Professor Green on the Light of the Word; The Signs of the Times Described by Dr. Edward Beecher, at Plymouth Church; Reconstruction of the Brooklyn Catholic Cathedral; Dr. Peabody Discourses at the Church of the Messiah on the Fatherhood of God—Yale College: Finale of the Annual Exercises—Central Park—Sunday Excursions—A Superb Police Flag of Honor—Barroom Brawis.

9-Yale College (continued from Eighth Page) -Pinancial and Commercial: Our Wall Street
Weekly Review; The Money Market and the
Bank Statement; Duiness on the Stock Exchange; Disproportionate Effect of the Erie
Railway Election; New York Central and
Commodore Vanderbilt; The Situation in the
Gold Market; The Pool Still Waiting Developments; A "Call" of Eonds at an Early Day
Anticipated in the Street; The Presidential
Candidates and the National Finances—President Greeley's Financial Policy—Our Apache
Guests—Police Mutual Aid Association—
Brookiyn Affairs—Long Island Afairs—Marriages and Deaths.

-Up In a Balloon: The Aerial Voyage Yesterday
by Professor King and Companion—The Ala
bama Claims—Cable Telegrams from Germany,
France, England and Cuba—Brazil for War—
Gratz Brown—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

THE GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS FROM AMERICA who have gone over to Fatherland to contest in the National Schuetzenfest enjoyed a cordial and brilliant reception from their countrymen in Hanover, as will be seen by our cable report to-day.

RECENT TEBRIBLE MURDERS IN LONDON. Our London correspondent in another page of to-day's HERALD furnishes a letter on the recent terrible murders in London. These horrible deeds find no parallel in recent days, and the brutality with which they have been committed affords another striking example of the effects of ligner on brutal natures.

THE GENEVA COURT OF ARBITRATION for the settlement of the Alabama claims between the governments of the United States and Great Britain will reassemble in the Swiss city today. English opinion already anticipates that the Queen's government will be made to pay a very large sum as compensation for direct damages, and the mind of Mr. John Bull is being cautiously and skilfully prepared for the event of a very heavy draft on Her Majesty's treasury from Washington.

OUR MADRID CORRESPONDENCE, which is published on another page of the HERALD this morning, is full in detail and rich in interest of the late political crisis in Spain. Serrano's attempt to become dictator and his subsequent retirement from office placed the King in a most perplexing situation. It was evident to all that a dangerous crisis had been reached. To make matters worse Se fior Zorrilla, it was understood, had declined to accept the position from which Segresus had been forced, and which Sermo felt compelled to resign. From the outlook a stormy aspect presented itself. The gravity of the situation became apparent to all. and not until Zorrilla, at the solicitation of his friends, finally consented to accept the reins of office, did the dark clouds of the gathering storm pass over. Borne in triumph back to Madrid, the statesman consented to accept the difficult situation imposed upon him, and immediately set about forming a government to aid Amadeus to discharge his kingly duties under the oath he had taken to rule Spain according to the Spanish constitution.

Letters from the Herald Expedition to Africa-Its Scientific and Historic

We present to the HERALD readers to-day the details of the Livingstone Search Expedition to Central Africa, as recounted by its in-domitable leader. As mere relations of personal courage and perseverance amid exciting and trying situations these letters will be read with deep interest and pride by the American people, and will be found of sufficient value to reach, without the lapse of a letter, every country where civilization is more than a On this ground alone they will be prized, and will bear out the olden aphorism that "truth is stranger than fiction." Narrated in clear, perspicuous English, asan unvarnished and epitomized record of an eleven months' journey of over two thousand miles through the haunts of savage beasts and more savage men, these letters, or more properly despatches, contain as much information as might be extended into a quarto volume. Although in a certain measure anticipated by the cable compendium from London, their perusal will lose none of its edge and piquancy. In addition to the main facts already published, the history of the journey from Unyanyembe to Ujiji by a circuitous route is told. It will be remembered that the Herald expedition had been delayed in its advance by a war between the Arab traders and Mirambo, a native king of the Wayowa tribe, the latter demanding extortionate toll or blackmail on all caravans passing through. Quitting the usual caravan track for Ujiji, which lay at this point in a northwesterly direction, he plunged into the wooded country towards the southwest. Reaching by this means Ukononga, he made a semicircle to the north, and, crossing the Malagariza River came once more on caravan track westward to Ujiji. The whole country was at war, and he was obliged to push in a northwesterly line until he reached a country named Uhha, noted by Burton and Speke. Another native war was before him here, and, as on former occasions, he was obliged to quit the road and march through the jungle. This brought him to the outskirts of Ujiji, and there took place

that remantic meeting with Livingstone which will form a group for the future as indestruct-

ible as the stoutest of stone and bronze.

In this exciting framework is set the gem of the narrative, namely the story of the great explorer's travels, as told by himself. Truly does the HERALD correspondent characterize them as the story of five years' travel, suffering and discoveries. great gaps which existed in our knowledge of his movements from the day of his desertion by the Johanna men, with their false account of his murder by the Mazitu, to the present are all filled up, and what a record of perseverance, patience and indomitable will does it not present? Like the echo from a fairy tale comes the old man's story of races almost white and of fine physique, walled in as it were by the negroes around them; and dear to the students of gray old classic lore comes the tale of the natives bearing out the words of the oracle as to fourfold fountain sources of the mystic Nile. But the actual discoveries which cost so much of peregrination, inquiry, hopes, doubts, illusions, misleadings and final successes, are recounted also. He has first of all discovered. as already intimated, that the great river Chambezi, which rises somewhere near eleven degrees south latitude and probably thirty or thirty-three degrees east longitude, is not the Portuguese Zambezi, but the true source of the Nile. After flowing north and westward it runs into the great Lake Bangeolo, which he discovers to be as large in area as Tanganyika. Out of this a river, the Luapula, flows northward into lake Moero, in about eight degree south latitude. Emergstream, runs generally northward and in six degrees thirty minutes south latitude, spreads out into Lake Kamalondo. Following this river northward he reached as far as four degrees south latitude, still tracing the course of the river, when, from sheer want of supplies, he was forced to return to Ujiji, where the HERALD Expedition found him. From this statement of his wonderful discoveries the vicissitudes his travels cannot be imagined. They were not gained with the same ease that one might enter the Mississippi at New Orleans and reach its source in Minnesota. They were the result not merely of personal observation, but required several attempts and tortuous journeys, depending for food here and information there upon the natives and two expeditions. Striking a river here and tracing it to a lake, returning for supplies; taking a new direction to find another river and lake, and then connecting these with the former as the links of a chain, is something of the manner in which he worked out the troublesome truth. The unexplored portion of the Lualaba, or Nile, lies between four degrees south latitude and one degree below the Equator, where probably through Lake Albert Nyanza of Baker it connects with the White Nile and flows still northward, meeting the Blue Nile and Atbara from the hills of Abyssinia, and continues in its wondrous stream past the ruins of Thebes and Luxor and near the Pyramids, constant in its mighty volume as when Sesostris reigned over that old, old

miles, or through over forty-three degrees. Explorations of Lake Tanganyika were continued by Dr. Livingstone, in company with Mr. Stanley, and proved that the River Ruzizi, of Burton was an affluent and not an effluent of that river. Livingstone also thinks that there is possibly an outflow through the mountains on the western shore from this lake to the Luababa. After a pleasant sojourn at Ujiji the HERALP correspondent escorted the Doctor to Unyanyembe, where supplies from England were awaiting him. The route this time was by travelling southward on the lake, and, landing on its eastern shore, making a curve in a northeasterly direction. through Unkononga. Then they parted, the hale, old man of iron will and iron frame turning back toward the savage land to master what remains of the old enigma of the Nile. Liberally supplied was he, too, by the HERALD eader with all arms, stores and merchandise (which mean money) that could be spared.

land of Egypt. This gives the Nile a total

length in direct latitude of twenty-six hundred

On the question of Livingstone's having received the supplies sent him by his friends in England these letters will throw a startling | United States.

ight. The carelessness, theft and general nagement which overtook the stores forwarded by the British Consulate at Zanzibar, usually wasted and frittered these almost entirely away before they had time to reach him. This cannot be better stated than in the HEBALD commander's words:-"Your correspondent begs to inform his friends that the HERALD Expedition found him turned back from his explorations when on the eve of being terminated thoroughly by the very men sent to him by the British Consulate; that the Expedition found him sitting down at Ujiji utterly destitute, robbed by the very men sent by the British Consulate at Zanzibar with his caravan; that the HERALD Expedition escorted him to Unyanyembe only in time to save his last stock of goods, for they were rapidly being made away with by the very men en-trusted by the British Consulate with the last lot of goods; that it was only by an accident that your correspondent saw a packet of letters addressed to Livingstone, and so, forcitly, took one of Livingstone's men to carry the

letters to his employer."

As showing the sloth of the agents of Livingstone's English friends, it may be stated that the HERALD Expedition accomplished two thousand and fifty-nine miles of march in the same time it took the Consular expedition to traverse five hundred and twenty-

A baffled, sick and weary and destitute man was this great explorer when met and succored by the Herald expedition. When he parted to wend his way back to the Lualaba he was not in the best of health, yet had no fears for his life, and bore with him a formidable plan of exploration, which he heped to get over in cighteen months, or at most two years.

This great work of the HERALD, thus magnificently accomplished, forms a proud monument to the enterprise of the independent journalism of America. As such it was under taken, and as such the world bears witness

Another Day of Agony for Stokes-Con tinued Disagreement of the Jury.

Another day of painful, racking doubt for the prisoner Stokes will have passed ere the long-deliberating jury are called up once more to say whether they have found a verdict. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning Judge Inrraham took his seat upon the bench and the ury were brought in. A crowded Court, despite the fact of its being the Sabbath, scrutinized them as they entered, and as the prisoner came in, wearied and nervous under the tentative agony, the usual ripple of whispered comment was brought to a dead stop by the voice of the crier. Still the jury had not agreed-no probability, said the foreman, of their agreeing. Emphatic protest from the same man to the contrary, the Judge, not listening to their difficulties, locked them up again. A messenger to inform the Judge if they agreed was kept at hand, and the Court adjourned. Public excitement ran higher than ever, and speculation was rife as to the position of the jury in their disagreement. The most general rumor seemed to say that a large majority were in favor of the lighter verdict-manslaughter in the third degree. Some adhered to the idea that the majority held out for the death sentence, either story being believed by those whose views it suited. The prisoner, it appears, and his immediate friends, felt that every hour told in his favor. In all such cases, outside the jury-room, speculation gambles curiously with life and death, and, except very rarely, the sad, central figure of it all gains in sympathy of a personal kind. The naked crime tself may stand before the public mind unchanged in its aspect, but the most impatient for a prisoner's life must pity the long-drawn mental torture of a man waiting with unclosed eyes and fevered brain from sunrise to sunrise for the two words of liberty or the one word of doom. It is one of the anomalies of the human mind, but not a discreditable one.

The Traders in Indian Troubles.

The United States government, in its dealings with the Indians, has found no more formidable obstacle in the path of conciliation than those unscrupulous white men who make a business of fomenting the worst passions of the aborigines. An Indian war to such men means only a brisk trade and a fortune gained in the blood of slaughtered settlers. The recent letter of the Secretary of the Interior, addressed to Brigham Young, shows that the government at last thoroughly understands the true position of affairs on the frontier. He says: - "I am apprehensive that there are some evil-minded white persons who are, and have been, contributing their influence to produce dissatisfaction among the Indian population.' Alarming reports of hostilities on the frontier are of frequent occurrence, and it makes no small demand on the coolness and judgment of the officers of the government stationed there to discriminate in such cases. The treachery of the Indians is proverbial, but much of it is engendered by white men who are lost to all feelings save those of making money, no matter what vile means they employ for that purpose. The prompt punishment of such men, when detected, would go further towards abolishing Indian wars than all the military power of the government exerted against the savages themselves. They are the real authors of the miseries that periodically afflict the frontier.

THE BANK ROBBERY IN UXBRIDGE.-The facts of the entry and robbery of the Blackstone National Bank, at Uxbridge, Mass., by a band of burglers are reported in full detail by special telegram in the Henaun this morning. The operations of the robbers, their taking of the teller of the institution from his private residence in the night, leading him to the bank with a halter round his neck. forcing him to open the safe and to stand present while they took out, bagged and carried off thirteen thousand dollars, go far to show that the spirit of romance in crime did not expire with Jack Shepperd and Dick Turpin. The manner in which the members of the family of the bank official, from his father down to a little female child, were gagged and handcuffed and held in their own house while the work of outside violence was being accomplished, as well as the time and mode of their release, are extraordinary in the annals of housebreaking crime, and will, no doubt, afford food for many new and ingenious theories on the part of the police of the

The Presidential Contest In Its Fi-

nancial Bearing Upon the Country. The supporters of the rival candidates for the Presidency will endeavor to make the most of the financial condition, prospects and chances of the country under whichever candidate may have the control of the government the next four years. This is always an element in such political campaigns, and though the arguments of public speakers and the party press will be directed principally to other matters in the present contest, this will be, necessarily, an important topic. Then, the stockjobbers and speculators are always looking out for something to force stocks up or down, in order to make the most of their business. Not unfrequently they resort to canards for this purpose, particularly when there is no legitimate cause for fluctuations in price. Any political excitement, and especially a Presidential election, they seize with avidity. The London stockjobbers are of the same genus as our own. The cable informs us that the 67's fell off a quarter to threeeighths on the receipt of the political news from America, meaning, we suppose, the action of the Baltimore Convention. There was no response in our market, however, except that which naturally results from financial sympathy between the two great money centre Our Wall street men knew there was no real cause for a decline in national securities. The London stock speculators, partly from ignorance of American politics and affairs, and partly because they were glad of any pretext to do a little speculative business, seized the opportunity afforded, without knowing or caring about the facts. It answered their purpose for the hour, but they will soon learn that our Presidential contest, whichever way it may turn, is not going to disturb the credit of the

The administration orators will lay great stress upon the payment of over three hundred millions of the national debt during the term of General Grant's office, the establishment of the credit of the government on a solid basis, the reduction of the premium on gold as a consequence, and the abolishment during the last year of fifty or sixty millions of taxation. In fact, this argument has been the staple of oratorical efforts in and out of Congress, as well as of articles in the administration press. It is upon this mainly that the friends of General Grant rely to secure the support of the conservative, solid and business men of the country. The war issues and the political capital that was made out of the sectional feeling against rebels, as well as the Ku Klux bugbear, have served their purpose and are no longer available. The country has well nigh outgrown these, or, at least, is weary of the theme. But the appeal to the people on the management of the national finances

legitimate one, and has no claptrap in it. The payment of three hundred millions of debt or thereabout in three years or little more is a stupendous fact. Few governments could boast of a like accomplishment under such extraordinary circumstances as this country had recently passed through. We cheerfully give the administration all the credit due to it for what it has accomplished in this respect. But let us be just. A large sum of the principal of the debt, as well as a vast amount of floating indebtedness were paid off in the previous administration of Mr. Johnson: yet little or no credit was given to that administration. The result was accredited to the wonderful resources of the country and the enormous revenue which Congress thought proper to raise. Grant, it is true, has been able to collect the revenue more faithfully than Mr. Johnson did. The frightful corruption, particularly in the Internal Revenue Department, during the administration of Mr. Johnson, has been greatly abated in General Grant's term of office. But, while we make no apology for the inefficiency is but fair to say that President Johnson was embarrassed at every step by a hostile Congress and by that very party which now claims so much virtue. With General Grant all has been plain sailing. He had an overwhelming party in Congress, and the political interests and hopes of the large Congressional majority were identical with those of the administra tion. So far, then, as the financial policy and management of the government has been successful since the inauguration of General Grant, the merit belongs alike to the administration and the regular republican party.

Still, while we admit that the revenue has been more faithfully collected than under the preceding administration, do not see how the government could otherwise apply the enormous surplus revenue raised from the people than by paying the debt. Nor has this vast revenue been productive of good only. It has kept up a system of extravagance and has led to all sorts of corruption and jobs in Congress. Had taxation been greatly reduced from the commencement of General Grant's administration and the revenue cut down to a peace and an economical basis the country would have been more prosperous. The hundreds of millions taken unnecessarily from the people and lying idle, in part, in the Treasury vaults would have gone into the channels of industry and have added immensely to our productions. The credit of the government would have been as well or better established by a smaller revenue and economy than by the policy that has been pursued. This is a fact well known to all political economists. The nation had shown already before the commencement of General Grant's term of office its ability and fixed purpose to pay the debt. If a small amount comparatively had been applied to this object annually, and the government had returned to strict economy, our securities, we have no doubt, would have stood higher in the market and we should have been nearer specie payments. The money which has been drawn from business and industry and hoarded in the Treasury has not facilitated specie payments, and has been a loss in interest alone of over twenty millions since March, 1869.

The administration party in Congress did, within the last few months, bring about a reduction of taxation some forty to fifty millions. It ought to have been a hundred millions at least. The approaching Presidential election probably led to this action. But it was too partial. It was a half measure. A more thorough and bolder reform might have been more advantageous to the administration in principle that conservative people are dis-posed to bear the evils or state of things and alone, because "it takes out of his hands

that exist than to fly to others that the know not of, we suppose a large portion capitalists and business men may support General Grant in preference to Mr. Greeley. But. as was said before, there need not be any ap-prehension of financial disturbance or decline of the credit of the government, whichever candidate may be elected. Indeed, the platform of the liberal republicans and democrats and the profession of the candidates of these combined parties promise much more in the way of economy and revenue reform than we have reason to expect, judging from past experience, from the administration party. Admitting that Mr. Greeley has certain vagaries about financial matters and the tariff, he publicly avows his purpose to submit to the will of Congress in these matters. With his election, too, there would be, probably, a large number of revenue reformers returned to Congress, for revenue reform is one of the most prominent issues of the campaign. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the object of this great combined opposition movement is to restore harmony between the different sections of the country and to bury out of sight the issues of the war. This of itself would tend to promote the material interests of the republic, and particularly of the South, and, therefore, must lead to a better financial condition. If even General Grant should be re-elected this opposition and bringing the question of reform so prominently before the people would, in all probability, lead to a change in the policy of his administration. Every way or any way, the Presidential contest will prove healthful to the interests of the country, and there need not be any fear of the consequences whether Mr. Greeley or General Grant be elected in November.

Yesterday's Sermons-Timely Thoughts.

Walking with God in such weather as yesterday is something grand and heroic; and yet we doubt not that Enoch walked with God when the sun shone as brightly over the plains of Ispahan as it did over the Island of Manhattan yesterday. And we fully agree with Rev. Mr. Gorham, that walking with God in any season or place and for so long a time as Enoch thus walked, implies great steadfastness of heart and faith. At times it is, as the preacher said, comparatively easy to be Christian; and under some circumstances it is easy, but it is always pleasant and always profitable. And hence the poor as well as the rich, and the ignorant as well as the learned, may walk and talk with God, and it is their duty and privilege so to do. no more fitting example of steadfast faith and cleaving closely unto God could have been presented to Harlem Methodists for their imitation than this walk of Enoch. Church people have gone and are still going to the country, and there is a tendency when away from home and from the watchful care of friends and pastors to cast off restraint and cease to walk with God. It becomes, therefore, doubly necessar, to encourage them to keep close to Christ and to honor Him in the country as well as in the city and in the heats of summer as well as in the frosts of winter. Many persons who respect the church and the Christian religion are yet afraid to openly identify themselves with the people of God lest their pleasures of life should be marred or some great thing be laid upon them to do. To such we commend the timely words of Dr. Peabody. Christianity calls for nothing, he said, but the obligations of a son of God, of a brother of man, of citizen of this world. Jesus lays no yoke, imposes no burden upon us, but rather takes our burdens to Himself and bears them for us. The voke of Christ is, then, an easy one and His burden light-so light that childhood car bear it; so easy that age and feebleness shall not bend beneath it nor be galled by it. Sceptics who are inclined to ask, What has

food for thought and reflection in the discourse by Professor Greene, of Princeton. It is to the light of the Son of God that the dispelling of the darkness which overhung the hearts and homes of men is due, and the light which we have received from science and art of late years is nothing compared with the light which illumined the world eighteen hundred years ago. The entrance of God's word giveth light not only to individuals, but to nations. It giveth understanding to the simple and power to them that had no might. We don't wonder that Plymouth church

yesterday presented a desolate appearance. Its pulpit was filled by a Beecher, but not by the Beecher. Dr. Edward Beecher, who has evidently been reading the signs of the times, gave the few Plymouth folk who were present vesterday some waymarks and tokens by which they may know when the millennium approaches. There is to be one great battle, and afterwards a judgment of Christianity itself in relation to Church organization and doctrine. After this there is to be the organization of human society and the millennial reign. But great changes are to take place before that time arrives, and, according to this prophet, every one of the conflicts described by Daniel have been gone through or are going through. There has been begun already what may be called a historical Day of Judgment. Popular institutions are being formed by the Catholics control political questions and to bring some control over the Prussian government. It is therefore necessary, the Doctor thinks, that we should be ready to understand and accept God's manifestations and the Saviour appearing.

Personal responsibility to God for the gifts of His grace and love, for the right use of wealth, power, position and influence, is a good subject to be brought before any audience at any time, and Rev. Father Kiely, of St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, presented it grandly and faithfully yesterday. And how truthfully he portrayed our habits of neglecting our duties toward God and our fellow men, until some terrible accident awakes us to a sense of our responsibility to both, let the reader judge for himself. And we hope it will be carefully read, and not merely glanced at. The Catholic churches and congregations of New York got along yesterday very generally without sermons. Indeed, their service is in itself so elaborate and tedious that in such weather as this it is a weariness to the fiesh without a sermon. Father McDonnell, of Jersey city, took Bismarck in hand yesterday for making war upon the the present political contest. Upon the Jesuits of the German empire. Against his

one of the most powerful and most efficacious means of governing the universal church."
This is a very plain admission that Jesuitism is the main support of the Papacy. There is not on the face of the earth to-day, he said, a government that has moral courage enough to declare itself in favor of this defender of right and justice. Plus the Ninth to-day is poor for the cause of Jesus Christ. He rejects what his enemies would offer him, and he will remain poor rather than that the Catholic faith should be imperilled. Hence the necessity for the faithful next Sunday to make their "Pet pence" into dollars for the sustenance of the Roman Pontiff in his unequal contest, not with one, but with all the governments and powers of Europe. And this was the lesson enforced by Father McDonnell.

The News from China and Japan-Difficulty Between Queen Victoria and the Mikado. The steamship America has arrived at San

Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama, as was briefly announced in our columns yester day. She landed a large number of passen-gers for the United States and Europe; the advent of the latter reaffirming the corre of the first position of the Heraup, to the effect that the current of travel, as well as the flow route of trade between Asia and the European countries would soon be revolutionized and in our favor, the United States becoming the grand reservoir centre for the reception and distribution both of the travellers and cargoes. The news by the America was telegraphed to us overland and published in our issue on Sunday. It is not of very decisive import, but goes to prove, as have the bulk of our Asiatic advices of late, that the Japanese are more active, more enterprising and more sincere in their efforts for the attainment of a solid, substantial national progress than are the Chinese. China inclines towards reactionism, instigated and directed by nativist feeling and the influences which succeed from guarded isolation; Japan looks ahead, in and ious to see what is beyond her own limits, to compare the foreign systems with the home, to expurgate some and hold fast to that which is good. The Mikado was preparing for his visit to France and Great Britain by way of the Suez Canal. He will thus be enabled to at once learn of the social and governmental changes which have ensued from the sudden effacement of a very ancient royalism and the substitution of an almost new-born plan of democratic republican government in its stead. An Ambassador has been appointed for Japan to Paris, and a high functionary of the Execu tive will be despatched to London to prepare the way for His Majesty the Mikado. The friends of the ex-Tycoon attempted a revolutionary demonstration in favor of his restora tion. It was suppressed by the authorities, many lives being lost in the effort. England is engaged in a quarrel with Japan on a ground of ministerial official etiquette which promises to overshadow in its gravity the great Court coat-tail question of the United States with Queen Victoria, and that of Macartney, on the part of Her Majesty, with the late Emperor of China. It appears that a new English Chargé d'Affaires has been presented to the Mikado. The Eastern potentate requested the European envoy to sit down. The latter refused to "squat," as it is written in the despatch, and insisted on retaining his erect position. Terashimo-Tozo, imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, would not receive the Queen's envoy unless he sat down, so the Englishman retired, head erect and straight on his pins, promising to write to Earl Granville, asking him to say what he is to do about it. The Japanese Ambassador, Terashima (not Tozo, the Minister, but perhaps of the same family), will not, it is said, be received at St. James until this difficulty is adjusted. Queen Victoria may be slightly puzzled at first on the subject : but she will no doubt, do what is fair and meet and proper in the premises. One would imagine that Britisher would feel more comfortable when seated on a fine carpet or rug than he would. standing up, but then it may be that it was more convenient to him to stand up. Perhaps he is a very fat Englishman and one well versed in the law of consequential damages. It is well that the Japanese reception question is brought out just now in such portly shape at a moment when the physiologists and diplomatists are on the qui vive all over the earth and when science herself is receiving new light from New York to Geneva and onward thence to the source of the Nile and the hoary seat of government in Pekin. It is to be hoped, however, that the British official in Japan will take a seat somewhere before the Geneva matter is finally adjusted, and permit the cabinets to maintain their intercourse in peace and harmony. Let us attend to the Alabama case first and compel this Englishman in Japan, if it is right for him to do so. to sit down afterwards, if only to please our friend the Mikado. THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15-1 A. M.

Probabilities.
Falling barometer, fresh to brisk southerly to easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and areas or rain from Tennessee to Lake Erie, the upper laker and the northwest; southeasterly to southfor the New England and Middle States, with prob aply areas of rain from Virginia and Pennsylvania winds, partially cloudy weather and occasiona areas of min for the South Atlantic States, follower by clearing weather on Monday afternoon an inght; southerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather for the cult States.

The Weather in This City Zesterday. The following record will show the changes on the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

DISTINGUISHED VACHTSMEN.

BANGOB, Me., July 14, 1872. Mount Desert, having on board Senators Hamlin and Chandler, Speaker Blaine, Representative Peters and others.

ACCIDENT.

ELMIRA. July 14, 1872. Two young men, R. K. Wallace and John Mead, were drowned in the Chemung River, at Jenkins dam, some two miles below here, white bathing